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[NUMBER XXVI.]

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From the LONDON GAZETTE:

WHITEHALL, August 24th, 1776.
Captain Hope arrived on Wednesday evening last, from South-Carolina, with dispatches from Commodore Sir Peter Parker, and Lieutenant-General Clinton.

Extract of a letter from Sir Peter Parker, to Mr. Stevens, Secretary of the Admiralty, dated with in Charleston-Bar, July 9, 1776. ♦

I having been judged advisable to make an attempt upon Charlestown in South-Carolina, the fleet sailed from Cape-Fear on the 1st of June, and on the 4th, anchored off Charlestown Bar. ♦ The 5th, sounded the bar, and laid down buoys preparatory to the intended entrance of the harbour. ♦ The 7th, all the frigates, and most of the transports, got over the bar, into five-fathom-hole. ♦ The 9th, General Clinton landed on Long-Island with about 4 or 300 men. The 10th, the Bristol got over the bar with some difficulty. ♦ The 13th, gave the Captain of the Squadron my arrangement for the attack of the batteries on Sullivan's Island, and the next day acquainted General Clinton that the ships were ready. The General fixed on the 23d, for our joint attack, but the weather prevented its taking effect. ♦ On the 25th, the Experiment arrived, and next day came over the bar, when a new arrangement was made for the attack. ♦ The 28th, at half an hour after nine in the morning, informed General Clinton by signal, that I should go on the attack. ♦ At half an hour after ten, I made the signal to weigh, and about a quarter after eleven, the Bristol, Experiment, Active, and Solebay, brought up against the fort. ♦ The Thunder-Bomb, covered by the Friendship arm'd vessel, brought the salient angle of the East bastion, to bear N. W. by N. and Col. James (who has ever since our arrival been very anxious to give the fort assistance) threw several shells a little before and during the engagement, in a very good direction. ♦ The Sphinx, Aegeon, and Syren, were to have been to the Westward, to prevent fire-ships or other vessels from annoying the ships, and to enlaze the works, and, if the fort should be driven from them, to cut off their retreat, if possible. This last service was not performed, owing to the ignorance of the pilot, who ran the three frigates aground. ♦ The Sphinx, and Syren, got off in a few hours, but the Aegeon remained fast until the next morning, when the Captain and other officers thought proper to cut the cable, and, having secured a court martial on the Captain of the Aegeon, and Company, and they have been honourably acquitted. Capt. Hope made his armed impression as he could on this occasion, and he merits every thing that can be said in his favour. During the time of our being abreast of the fort, which was near ten hours, a brisk fire was kept up by the ships, with intervals, and, we had the satisfaction, after being engaged two hours, to oblige the rebels to slacken their fire very much. We drove large parties several times out of the fort, which were replaced by others from the main, about half an hour after three, a considerable reinforcement from Mount Pleasant, hung a man on a tree, at the back of the fort, and we imagine the same party run away about an hour after, for the fort was then totally silent, and evacuated near an hour and an half, but the rebels finding that our army could not take possession, about six o'clock, a considerable body of people re-entered the fort, and renewed the firing from 2 or 3 guns, the rest being, I suppose, dismounted. About nine o'clock, it being very dark, great part of our ammunition

expended, the people fatigued, the tide of ebb almost done, no prospect from the Eastward, and no probability of our being of any further service, I ordered the ships to withdraw to their former moorings. ♦ Their Lordships will see plainly by this account, that if the troops could have cooperated on this attack, his majesty would have been in possession of Sullivan's Island. ♦ But I must beg leave here to be fully understood, lest it should be imagined that I mean to throw the most distant reflection on our army; I should not discharge my conscience, were I not to acknowledge, that such was my opinion of his majesty's troops, from the General, down to a private soldier, that after I had been engaged some hours, and perceived that the troops had not got footing on the North end of Sullivan's Island, I was perfectly satisfied that the landing was impracticable, and that the attempt would have been the destruction of many brave men, without the least probability of success; and this, I am certain will appear to be the case, when General Clinton represents his situation. The Bristol had 40 men killed and 71 wounded, the Experiment 23 killed and 56 wounded, both of them suffered much in their hulls, masts and rigging. ♦ The Active had Lieutenant Pike killed, and 6 men wounded, and the Solebay 8 wounded. ♦ The Master who was quartered at the beginning of the action on the Bristol's quarter-deck escaped being killed or wounded. ♦ Capt. Morris lost his right arm, and received other wounds, and is since dead; ♦ The Master is wounded in his right arm, but will recover the use of it; ♦ received several contusions at different times, but as none of them are on any part where the least danger can be apprehended, they are not worth mentioning. ♦ Lieutenants Caulfield, Molloy, and Nugent, were the Lieutenants of the Bristol in the action; they behaved so remarkably well, that it is impossible to say to whom the preference is due; and so indeed I may say of all the petty officers, ship's company, and volunteers. At the head of the latter, I must place Lord William Campbell, who was so condescending as to accept of the direction of some guns on the lower gun deck. His Lordship received a contusion on his left side, but I have the happiness to inform their Lordships that it has not proved of much consequence. ♦ Capt. Scott, of the Experiment, lost his left arm, and is otherwise so much wounded, that I fear he will not recover. I cannot conclude this letter without remarking, that when it was known that we had many men too weak to come to quarters, almost all the seamen belonging to the transports offered their service with a truly British spirit, and a just sense of the cause we are engaged in. ♦ I accepted of upwards of fifty to supply the place of our sick. The masters of many transports attended with their boats, but particular thanks are due to Mr. Chambers, the master of the Mercury.

All the regiments will be embarked in a few days. The first brigade, consisting of four regiments, will sail in a day or two, under convoy, for New-York; and the Bristol and Experiment will, I hope, soon follow with the remainder. (1) (2)

Sir Peter Parker's Squadron consisted of the following ships and vessels:

Ship, &c.	Guns,	Commanders
Bristol	50	Sir Peter Parker.
Experiment	50	Capt. J. Morris.
Active	28	Alexander Scott.
Solebay	28	William Symonds.
Aegeon	28	Christopher Atkins.
Syren	28	Tobias Fornoux.
Sphinx	20	Anthony Hunt.

Friendship arm'd vessel 22 Charles Hope.
Ranger sloop 8 Roger Wills.
Thunder Bomb 8 James Reid.
St. Laurence schooner Lt. John Graves.

LONDON, July 21.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.

" As we are not to petition or remonstrate, we will the King would permit the true subjects of his throne, in friendship and in loyalty, to his family, with the spirit of meekness and affection, to address him in behalf of ourselves, the people called QUAKERS, and our suffering brethren of these colonies. Stop me pray thee, O King, that destroying misery called civil war in America, where thy best subjects are suffering such woful wrongs by the hands of thy destroying soldiers! Our houses have been plundered and burnt, and the people are left destitute, with a train of innumerable evils of the work forth by the restraining act of thy parliament, of bad complections, as the trade was of mutual benefit, we are now distressed. Even thy new subjects in Canada are much troubled at the persecuting spirit that is let loose on us of thy American colonies! Alas! How vain is the power of man, when carried beyond the bounds of moderation! Passive obedience we hope will ever be a stranger in America, although the standard is raised in Canada, by the establishment of POPERY, but tell it not in the dominions of the House of Brunswick. Whatever false gloe, or vain pretence, thy statesmen, O King, so called, may have put on all the operations in these parts, I will be bold to tell thee the plain truth, that they are CRUEL and UNJUST! As we aim at nothing more but the peaceful enjoyment of our chartered rights, as in time past, when is the funding of thy favours; and, for that blessing thy colonies were generous beyond their abilities. Speak but peace, and we shall be ever ready to assist with our best endeavours, to make thy kingdom the seat of commercial greatness. This is the humble desire and prayer of thy faithful people the QUAKERS, and of their good brethren of this thy vanquished empire.

Administration, in case the conquest of America should not be effected in the course of the present campaign, instead, we hear, to take 50,000 Russians into British pay. This measure would have been carried into execution the present year, but for the interposition of the court of Versailles, who practised against it in the most clear and positive manner. The ministerial rascals at the west end of the town, however, affix with confidence that this obstacle is now removed, and that consequently the measure will be adopted without interruption. (8)

The court of Versailles have at length, it is said, thrown off the mask, by peremptorily refusing to issue any edict forbidding the subjects of his most christian majesty from trading with the inhabitants of British America.

A gentleman who left Calais on Friday last affirms the officers of the Irish brigade now quartered there, are divided into two parties, one of which daily wish and expect to be taken into British pay, while the other hope to be sent by their royal master to America, to assist the people of that country, whom they look upon to be grievously oppressed, and otherwise mal-treated. (7)

Extract of a Letter from Brest.

" In consequence of some business lately negotiated at the Court of Versailles by some American gentlemen, a number of vessels fitting out at this and other ports in France to carry on an extensive trade with the Colonies. Two men of war from this place, and three frigates from Toulon, are sailed to cruise on the coast of America, to protect our vessels from any insults that may be offered to the flag of France in that part of the globe. (8)

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Hamburg.

June 21.

" The English Commissaries continue to contract for immense quantities of all kind of provisions with the French, of the Duchy of Holstein, for the use of the British army in North America; from the very large quantities contracted for, it is evident that the unhappy quarrel between Great-Britain and her Colonies is not likely to be settled so soon as some may imagine. (9)

" We are confidently informed, that the British Military have renewed their Application to the Court of Russia for 25,000 Cossacks; but this plan has been frustrated by the King of Prussia, who on various occasions declared his sentiments to look upon the measures of administration as highly impolitic. No wonder that foreign powers hesitate to lend an aid to Great-Britain to subdue America, as their interest absolutely conflicts in the latter's independence, and particularly in the abolishment of the navigation act, which as long as it remains in force, all the foreign nations are obliged to purchase all the productions of America from the English, after paying enormous duties and commissions to England. (10)

See Account, p. 979, 982, 987, 988, 994, 1007, &c. see index, under men of war, &c. see index, under Troops, British, &c. see index, under Army of the United Colonies. (1) see p. 1006. (2) see index under South Carolina efforts, those, &c.

(3) see index under Troops, British, men of war, &c. see index under South Carolina efforts, those, &c.

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pa. Mr. COTT.

may be pleased to give the following Lines a Place in your next JOURNAL.

HERE is now, and has been for some time past, a general unkindness on account of that extort^{ion}, by which multitudes are suffer^{ed} more from ourselves, than from the enemy. It is from G. Britain to enslave us; and none suffer more by the extravagant high price for necessaries, than our brethren of the American ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹ ¹⁰ ¹¹ ¹² ¹³ ¹⁴ ¹⁵ ¹⁶ ¹⁷ ¹⁸ ¹⁹ ²⁰ ²¹ ²² ²³ ²⁴ ²⁵ ²⁶ ²⁷ ²⁸ ²⁹ ³⁰ ³¹ ³² ³³ ³⁴ ³⁵ ³⁶ ³⁷ ³⁸ ³⁹ ⁴⁰ ⁴¹ ⁴² ⁴³ ⁴⁴ ⁴⁵ ⁴⁶ ⁴⁷ ⁴⁸ ⁴⁹ ⁵⁰ ⁵¹ ⁵² ⁵³ ⁵⁴ ⁵⁵ ⁵⁶ ⁵⁷ ⁵⁸ ⁵⁹ ⁶⁰ ⁶¹ ⁶² ⁶³ ⁶⁴ ⁶⁵ ⁶⁶ ⁶⁷ ⁶⁸ ⁶⁹ ⁷⁰ ⁷¹ ⁷² ⁷³ ⁷⁴ ⁷⁵ ⁷⁶ ⁷⁷ ⁷⁸ ⁷⁹ ⁸⁰ ⁸¹ ⁸² ⁸³ ⁸⁴ ⁸⁵ ⁸⁶ ⁸⁷ ⁸⁸ ⁸⁹ ⁹⁰ ⁹¹ ⁹² ⁹³ ⁹⁴ ⁹⁵ ⁹⁶ ⁹⁷ ⁹⁸ ⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰ ¹⁰¹ ¹⁰² ¹⁰³ ¹⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁹ ¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹ ¹¹² ¹¹³ ¹¹⁴ ¹¹⁵ ¹¹⁶ ¹¹⁷ ¹¹⁸ ¹¹⁹ ¹²⁰ ¹²¹ ¹²² ¹²³ ¹²⁴ ¹²⁵ ¹²⁶ ¹²⁷ ¹²⁸ ¹²⁹ ¹³⁰ ¹³¹ ¹³² ¹³³ ¹³⁴ ¹³⁵ ¹³⁶ ¹³⁷ ¹³⁸ ¹³⁹ ¹⁴⁰ ¹⁴¹ ¹⁴² ¹⁴³ ¹⁴⁴ ¹⁴⁵ ¹⁴⁶ ¹⁴⁷ ¹⁴⁸ ¹⁴⁹ ¹⁵⁰ ¹⁵¹ ¹⁵² ¹⁵³ ¹⁵⁴ ¹⁵⁵ ¹⁵⁶ ¹⁵⁷ ¹⁵⁸ ¹⁵⁹ ¹⁶⁰ ¹⁶¹ ¹⁶² ¹⁶³ ¹⁶⁴ ¹⁶⁵ ¹⁶⁶ ¹⁶⁷ ¹⁶⁸ ¹⁶⁹ ¹⁷⁰ ¹⁷¹ ¹⁷² ¹⁷³ ¹⁷⁴ ¹⁷⁵ ¹⁷⁶ ¹⁷⁷ ¹⁷⁸ ¹⁷⁹ ¹⁸⁰ ¹⁸¹ ¹⁸² ¹⁸³ ¹⁸⁴ ¹⁸⁵ ¹⁸⁶ ¹⁸⁷ ¹⁸⁸ ¹⁸⁹ ¹⁹⁰ ¹⁹¹ ¹⁹² ¹⁹³ ¹⁹⁴ ¹⁹⁵ ¹⁹⁶ ¹⁹⁷ ¹⁹⁸ ¹⁹⁹ ²⁰⁰ ²⁰¹ ²⁰² ²⁰³ ²⁰⁴ ²⁰⁵ ²⁰⁶ ²⁰⁷ ²⁰⁸ ²⁰⁹ ²¹⁰ ²¹¹ ²¹² ²¹³ ²¹⁴ ²¹⁵ ²¹⁶ ²¹⁷ ²¹⁸ ²¹⁹ ²²⁰ ²²¹ ²²² ²²³ ²²⁴ ²²⁵ ²²⁶ ²²⁷ ²²⁸ ²²⁹ ²³⁰ ²³¹ ²³² ²³³ ²³⁴ ²³⁵ ²³⁶ ²³⁷ ²³⁸ ²³⁹ ²⁴⁰ ²⁴¹ ²⁴² ²⁴³ ²⁴⁴ ²⁴⁵ ²⁴⁶ ²⁴⁷ ²⁴⁸ ²⁴⁹ ²⁵⁰ ²⁵¹ ²⁵² ²⁵³ ²⁵⁴ ²⁵⁵ ²⁵⁶ ²⁵⁷ ²⁵⁸ ²⁵⁹ ²⁶⁰ ²⁶¹ ²⁶² ²⁶³ ²⁶⁴ ²⁶⁵ ²⁶⁶ ²⁶⁷ ²⁶⁸ ²⁶⁹ ²⁷⁰ ²⁷¹ ²⁷² ²⁷³ ²⁷⁴ ²⁷⁵ ²⁷⁶ ²⁷⁷ ²⁷⁸ ²⁷⁹ ²⁸⁰ ²⁸¹ ²⁸² ²⁸³ ²⁸⁴ ²⁸⁵ ²⁸⁶ ²⁸⁷ ²⁸⁸ ²⁸⁹ ²⁹⁰ ²⁹¹ ²⁹² ²⁹³ ²⁹⁴ ²⁹⁵ ²⁹⁶ ²⁹⁷ ²⁹⁸ ²⁹⁹ ³⁰⁰ ³⁰¹ ³⁰² ³⁰³ ³⁰⁴ ³⁰⁵ ³⁰⁶ ³⁰⁷ ³⁰⁸ ³⁰⁹ ³¹⁰ ³¹¹ ³¹² ³¹³ ³¹⁴ ³¹⁵ ³¹⁶ ³¹⁷ ³¹⁸ ³¹⁹ ³²⁰ ³²¹ ³²² ³²³ ³²⁴ ³²⁵ ³²⁶ ³²⁷ ³²⁸ ³²⁹ ³³⁰ ³³¹ ³³² ³³³ ³³⁴ ³³⁵ ³³⁶ ³³⁷ ³³⁸ ³³⁹ ³⁴⁰ ³⁴¹ ³⁴² ³⁴³ ³⁴⁴ ³⁴⁵ ³⁴⁶ ³⁴⁷ ³⁴⁸ ³⁴⁹ ³⁵⁰ ³⁵¹ ³⁵² ³⁵³ ³⁵⁴ ³⁵⁵ ³⁵⁶ ³⁵⁷ ³⁵⁸ ³⁵⁹ ³⁶⁰ ³⁶¹ ³⁶² ³⁶³ ³⁶⁴ ³⁶⁵ ³⁶⁶ ³⁶⁷ ³⁶⁸ ³⁶⁹ ³⁷⁰ ³⁷¹ ³⁷² ³⁷³ ³⁷⁴ ³⁷⁵ ³⁷⁶ ³⁷⁷ ³⁷⁸ ³⁷⁹ ³⁸⁰ ³⁸¹ ³⁸² ³⁸³ ³⁸⁴ ³⁸⁵ ³⁸⁶ ³⁸⁷ ³⁸⁸ ³⁸⁹ ³⁹⁰ ³⁹¹ ³⁹² ³⁹³ ³⁹⁴ ³⁹⁵ ³⁹⁶ ³⁹⁷ ³⁹⁸ ³⁹⁹ ⁴⁰⁰ ⁴⁰¹ ⁴⁰² ⁴⁰³ ⁴⁰⁴ ⁴⁰⁵ ⁴⁰⁶ ⁴⁰⁷ ⁴⁰⁸ ⁴⁰⁹ ⁴¹⁰ ⁴¹¹ ⁴¹² ⁴¹³ ⁴¹⁴ ⁴¹⁵ ⁴¹⁶ ⁴¹⁷ ⁴¹⁸ ⁴¹⁹ ⁴²⁰ ⁴²¹ ⁴²² ⁴²³ ⁴²⁴ ⁴²⁵ ⁴²⁶ ⁴²⁷ ⁴²⁸ ⁴²⁹ ⁴³⁰ ⁴³¹ ⁴³² ⁴³³ ⁴³⁴ ⁴³⁵ ⁴³⁶ ⁴³⁷ ⁴³⁸ ⁴³⁹ ⁴⁴⁰ ⁴⁴¹ ⁴⁴² ⁴⁴³ ⁴⁴⁴ ⁴⁴⁵ ⁴⁴⁶ ⁴⁴⁷ ⁴⁴⁸ ⁴⁴⁹ ⁴⁵⁰ ⁴⁵¹ ⁴⁵² ⁴⁵³ ⁴⁵⁴ ⁴⁵⁵ ⁴⁵⁶ ⁴⁵⁷ ⁴⁵⁸ ⁴⁵⁹ ⁴⁶⁰ ⁴⁶¹ ⁴⁶² ⁴⁶³ ⁴⁶⁴ ⁴⁶⁵ ⁴⁶⁶ ⁴⁶⁷ ⁴⁶⁸ ⁴⁶⁹ ⁴⁷⁰ ⁴⁷¹ ⁴⁷² ⁴⁷³ ⁴⁷⁴ ⁴⁷⁵ ⁴⁷⁶ ⁴⁷⁷ ⁴⁷⁸ ⁴⁷⁹ ⁴⁸⁰ ⁴⁸¹ ⁴⁸² ⁴⁸³ ⁴⁸⁴ ⁴⁸⁵ ⁴⁸⁶ ⁴⁸⁷ ⁴⁸⁸ ⁴⁸⁹ ⁴⁹⁰ ⁴⁹¹ ⁴⁹² ⁴⁹³ ⁴⁹⁴ ⁴⁹⁵ ⁴⁹⁶ ⁴⁹⁷ ⁴⁹⁸ ⁴⁹⁹ ⁵⁰⁰ ⁵⁰¹ ⁵⁰² ⁵⁰³ ⁵⁰⁴ ⁵⁰⁵ ⁵⁰⁶ ⁵⁰⁷ ⁵⁰⁸ ⁵⁰⁹ ⁵¹⁰ ⁵¹¹ ⁵¹² ⁵¹³ ⁵¹⁴ ⁵¹⁵ ⁵¹⁶ ⁵¹⁷ ⁵¹⁸ ⁵¹⁹ ⁵²⁰ ⁵²¹ ⁵²² ⁵²³ ⁵²⁴ ⁵²⁵ ⁵²⁶ ⁵²⁷ ⁵²⁸ ⁵²⁹ ⁵³⁰ ⁵³¹ ⁵³² ⁵³³ ⁵³⁴ ⁵³⁵ ⁵³⁶ ⁵³⁷ ⁵³⁸ ⁵³⁹ ⁵⁴⁰ ⁵⁴¹ ⁵⁴² ⁵⁴³ ⁵⁴⁴ ⁵⁴⁵ ⁵⁴⁶ ⁵⁴⁷ ⁵⁴⁸ ⁵⁴⁹ ⁵⁵⁰ ⁵⁵¹ ⁵⁵² ⁵⁵³ ⁵⁵⁴ ⁵⁵⁵ ⁵⁵⁶ ⁵⁵⁷ ⁵⁵⁸ ⁵⁵⁹ ⁵⁶⁰ ⁵⁶¹ ⁵⁶² ⁵⁶³ ⁵⁶⁴ ⁵⁶⁵ ⁵⁶⁶ ⁵⁶⁷ ⁵⁶⁸ ⁵⁶⁹ ⁵⁷⁰ ⁵⁷¹ ⁵⁷² ⁵⁷³ ⁵⁷⁴ ⁵⁷⁵ ⁵⁷⁶ ⁵⁷⁷ ⁵⁷⁸ ⁵⁷⁹ ⁵⁸⁰ ⁵⁸¹ ⁵⁸² ⁵⁸³ ⁵⁸⁴ ⁵⁸⁵ ⁵⁸⁶ ⁵⁸⁷ ⁵⁸⁸ ⁵⁸⁹ ⁵⁹⁰ ⁵⁹¹ ⁵⁹² ⁵⁹³ ⁵⁹⁴ ⁵⁹⁵ ⁵⁹⁶ ⁵⁹⁷ ⁵⁹⁸ ⁵⁹⁹ ⁶⁰⁰ ⁶⁰¹ ⁶⁰² ⁶⁰³ ⁶⁰⁴ ⁶⁰⁵ ⁶⁰⁶ ⁶⁰⁷ ⁶⁰⁸ ⁶⁰⁹ ⁶¹⁰ ⁶¹¹ ⁶¹² ⁶¹³ ⁶¹⁴ ⁶¹⁵ ⁶¹⁶ ⁶¹⁷ ⁶¹⁸ ⁶¹⁹ ⁶²⁰ ⁶²¹ ⁶²² ⁶²³ ⁶²⁴ ⁶²⁵ ⁶²⁶ ⁶²⁷ ⁶²⁸ ⁶²⁹ ⁶³⁰ ⁶³¹ ⁶³² ⁶³³ ⁶³⁴ ⁶³⁵ ⁶³⁶ ⁶³⁷ ⁶³⁸ ⁶³⁹ ⁶⁴⁰ ⁶⁴¹ ⁶⁴² ⁶⁴³ ⁶⁴⁴ ⁶⁴⁵ ⁶⁴⁶ ⁶⁴⁷ ⁶⁴⁸ ⁶⁴⁹ ⁶⁵⁰ ⁶⁵¹ ⁶⁵² ⁶⁵³ ⁶⁵⁴ ⁶⁵⁵ ⁶⁵⁶ ⁶⁵⁷ ⁶⁵⁸ ⁶⁵⁹ ⁶⁶⁰ ⁶⁶¹ ⁶⁶² ⁶⁶³ ⁶⁶⁴ ⁶⁶⁵ ⁶⁶⁶ ⁶⁶⁷ ⁶⁶⁸ ⁶⁶⁹ ⁶⁷⁰ ⁶⁷¹ ⁶⁷² ⁶⁷³ ⁶⁷⁴ ⁶⁷⁵ ⁶⁷⁶ ⁶⁷⁷ ⁶⁷⁸ ⁶⁷⁹ ⁶⁸⁰ ⁶⁸¹ ⁶⁸² ⁶⁸³ ⁶⁸⁴ ⁶⁸⁵ ⁶⁸⁶ ⁶⁸⁷ ⁶⁸⁸ ⁶⁸⁹ ⁶⁹⁰ ⁶⁹¹ ⁶⁹² ⁶⁹³ ⁶⁹⁴ ⁶⁹⁵ ⁶⁹⁶ ⁶⁹⁷ ⁶⁹⁸ ⁶⁹⁹ ⁷⁰⁰ ⁷⁰¹ ⁷⁰² ⁷⁰³ ⁷⁰⁴ ⁷⁰⁵ ⁷⁰⁶ ⁷⁰⁷ ⁷⁰⁸ ⁷⁰⁹ ⁷¹⁰ ⁷¹¹ ⁷¹² ⁷¹³ ⁷¹⁴ ⁷¹⁵ ⁷¹⁶ ⁷¹⁷ ⁷¹⁸ ⁷¹⁹ ⁷²⁰ ⁷²¹ ⁷²² ⁷²³ ⁷²⁴ ⁷²⁵ ⁷²⁶ ⁷²⁷ ⁷²⁸ ⁷²⁹ ⁷³⁰ ⁷³¹ ⁷³² ⁷³³ ⁷³⁴ ⁷³⁵ ⁷³⁶ ⁷³⁷ ⁷³⁸ ⁷³⁹ ⁷⁴⁰ ⁷⁴¹ ⁷⁴² ⁷⁴³ ⁷⁴⁴ ⁷⁴⁵ ⁷⁴⁶ ⁷⁴⁷ ⁷⁴⁸ ⁷⁴⁹ ⁷⁵⁰ ⁷⁵¹ ⁷⁵² ⁷⁵³ ⁷⁵⁴ ⁷⁵⁵ ⁷⁵⁶ ⁷⁵⁷ ⁷⁵⁸ ⁷⁵⁹ ⁷⁶⁰ ⁷⁶¹ ⁷⁶² ⁷⁶³ ⁷⁶⁴ ⁷⁶⁵ ⁷⁶⁶ ⁷⁶⁷ ⁷⁶⁸ ⁷⁶⁹ ⁷⁷⁰ ⁷⁷¹ ⁷⁷² ⁷⁷³ ⁷⁷⁴ ⁷⁷⁵ ⁷⁷⁶ ⁷⁷⁷ ⁷⁷⁸ ⁷⁷⁹ ⁷⁸⁰ ⁷⁸¹ ⁷⁸² ⁷⁸³ ⁷⁸⁴ ⁷⁸⁵ ⁷⁸⁶ ⁷⁸⁷ ⁷⁸⁸ ⁷⁸⁹ ⁷⁹⁰ ⁷⁹¹ ⁷⁹² ⁷⁹³ ⁷⁹⁴ ⁷⁹⁵ ⁷⁹⁶ ⁷⁹⁷ ⁷⁹⁸ ⁷⁹⁹ ⁸⁰⁰ ⁸⁰¹ ⁸⁰² ⁸⁰³ ⁸⁰⁴ ⁸⁰⁵ ⁸⁰⁶ ⁸⁰⁷ ⁸⁰⁸ ⁸⁰⁹ ⁸¹⁰ ⁸¹¹ ⁸¹² ⁸¹³ ⁸¹⁴ ⁸¹⁵ ⁸¹⁶ ⁸¹⁷ ⁸¹⁸ ⁸¹⁹ ⁸²⁰ ⁸²¹ ⁸²² ⁸²³ ⁸²⁴ ⁸²⁵ ⁸²⁶ ⁸²⁷ ⁸²⁸ ⁸²⁹ ⁸³⁰ ⁸³¹ ⁸³² ⁸³³ ⁸³⁴ ⁸³⁵ ⁸³⁶ ⁸³⁷ ⁸³⁸ ⁸³⁹ ⁸⁴⁰ ⁸⁴¹ ⁸⁴² ⁸⁴³ ⁸⁴⁴ ⁸⁴⁵ ⁸⁴⁶ ⁸⁴⁷ ⁸⁴⁸ ⁸⁴⁹ ⁸⁵⁰ ⁸⁵¹ ⁸⁵² ⁸⁵³ ⁸⁵⁴ ⁸⁵⁵ ⁸⁵⁶ ⁸⁵⁷ ⁸⁵⁸ ⁸⁵⁹ ⁸⁶⁰ ⁸⁶¹ ⁸⁶² ⁸⁶³ ⁸⁶⁴ ⁸⁶⁵ ⁸⁶⁶ ⁸⁶⁷ ⁸⁶⁸ ⁸⁶⁹ ⁸⁷⁰ ⁸⁷¹ ⁸⁷² ⁸⁷³ ⁸⁷⁴ ⁸⁷⁵ ⁸⁷⁶ ⁸⁷⁷ ⁸⁷⁸ ⁸⁷⁹ ⁸⁸⁰ ⁸⁸¹ ⁸⁸² ⁸⁸³ ⁸⁸⁴ ⁸⁸⁵ ⁸⁸⁶ ⁸⁸⁷ ⁸⁸⁸ ⁸⁸⁹ ⁸⁹⁰ ⁸⁹¹ ⁸⁹² ⁸⁹³ ⁸⁹⁴ ⁸⁹⁵ ⁸⁹⁶ ⁸⁹⁷ ⁸⁹⁸ ⁸⁹⁹ ⁹⁰⁰ ⁹⁰¹ ⁹⁰² ⁹⁰³ ⁹⁰⁴ ⁹⁰⁵ ⁹⁰⁶ ⁹⁰⁷ ⁹⁰⁸ ⁹⁰⁹ ⁹¹⁰ ⁹¹¹ ⁹¹² ⁹¹³ ⁹¹⁴ ⁹¹⁵ ⁹¹⁶ ⁹¹⁷ ⁹¹⁸ ⁹¹⁹ ⁹²⁰ ⁹²¹ ⁹²² ⁹²³ ⁹²⁴ ⁹²⁵ ⁹²⁶ ⁹²⁷ ⁹²⁸ ⁹²⁹ ⁹³⁰ ⁹³¹ ⁹³² ⁹³³ ⁹³⁴ ⁹³⁵ ⁹³⁶ ⁹³⁷ ⁹³⁸ ⁹³⁹ ⁹⁴⁰ ⁹⁴¹ ⁹⁴² ⁹⁴³ ⁹⁴⁴ ⁹⁴⁵ ⁹⁴⁶ ⁹⁴⁷ ⁹⁴⁸ ⁹⁴⁹ ⁹⁵⁰ ⁹⁵¹ ⁹⁵² ⁹⁵³ ⁹⁵⁴ ⁹⁵⁵ ⁹⁵⁶ ⁹⁵⁷ ⁹⁵⁸ ⁹⁵⁹ ⁹⁶⁰ ⁹⁶¹ ⁹⁶² ⁹⁶³ ⁹⁶⁴ ⁹⁶⁵ ⁹⁶⁶ ⁹⁶⁷ ⁹⁶⁸ ⁹⁶⁹ ⁹⁷⁰ ⁹⁷¹ ⁹⁷² ⁹⁷³ ⁹⁷⁴ ⁹⁷⁵ ⁹⁷⁶ ⁹⁷⁷ ⁹⁷⁸ ⁹⁷⁹ ⁹⁸⁰ ⁹⁸¹ ⁹⁸² ⁹⁸³ ⁹⁸⁴ ⁹⁸⁵ ⁹⁸⁶ ⁹⁸⁷ ⁹⁸⁸ ⁹⁸⁹ ⁹⁹⁰ ⁹⁹¹ ⁹⁹² ⁹⁹³ ⁹⁹⁴ ⁹⁹⁵ ⁹⁹⁶ ⁹⁹⁷ ⁹⁹⁸ ⁹⁹⁹ ¹⁰⁰⁰ ¹⁰⁰¹ ¹⁰⁰² ¹⁰⁰³ ¹⁰⁰⁴ ¹⁰⁰⁵ ¹⁰⁰⁶ ¹⁰⁰⁷ ¹⁰⁰⁸ ¹⁰⁰⁹ ¹⁰¹⁰ ¹⁰¹¹ ¹⁰¹² ¹⁰¹³ ¹⁰¹⁴ ¹⁰¹⁵ ¹⁰¹⁶ ¹⁰¹⁷ ¹⁰¹⁸ ¹⁰¹⁹ ¹⁰²⁰ ¹⁰²¹ ¹⁰²² ¹⁰²³ ¹⁰²⁴ ¹⁰²⁵ ¹⁰²⁶ ¹⁰²⁷ ¹⁰²⁸ ¹⁰²⁹ ¹⁰³⁰ ¹⁰³¹ ¹⁰³² ¹⁰³³ ¹⁰³⁴ ¹⁰³⁵ ¹⁰³⁶ ¹⁰³⁷ ¹⁰³⁸ ¹⁰³⁹ ¹⁰⁴⁰ ¹⁰⁴¹ ¹⁰⁴² ¹⁰⁴³ ¹⁰⁴⁴ ¹⁰⁴⁵ ¹⁰⁴⁶ ¹⁰⁴⁷ ¹⁰⁴⁸ ¹⁰⁴⁹ ¹⁰⁵⁰ ¹⁰⁵¹ ¹⁰⁵² ¹⁰⁵³ ¹⁰⁵⁴ ¹⁰⁵⁵ ¹⁰⁵⁶ ¹⁰⁵⁷ ¹⁰⁵⁸ ¹⁰⁵⁹ ¹⁰⁶⁰ ¹⁰⁶¹ ¹⁰⁶² ¹⁰⁶³ ¹⁰⁶⁴ ¹⁰⁶⁵ ¹⁰⁶⁶ ¹⁰⁶⁷ ¹⁰⁶⁸ ¹⁰⁶⁹ ¹⁰⁷⁰ ¹⁰⁷¹ ¹⁰⁷² ¹⁰⁷³ ¹⁰⁷⁴ ¹⁰⁷⁵ ¹⁰⁷⁶ ¹⁰⁷⁷ ¹⁰⁷⁸ ¹⁰⁷⁹ ¹⁰⁸⁰ ¹⁰⁸¹ ¹⁰⁸² ¹⁰⁸³ ¹⁰⁸⁴ ¹⁰⁸⁵ ¹⁰⁸⁶ ¹⁰⁸⁷ ¹⁰⁸⁸ ¹⁰⁸⁹ ¹⁰⁹⁰ ¹⁰⁹¹ ¹⁰⁹² ¹⁰⁹³ ¹⁰⁹⁴ ¹⁰⁹⁵ ¹⁰⁹⁶ ¹⁰⁹⁷ ¹⁰⁹⁸ ¹⁰⁹⁹ ¹¹⁰⁰ ¹¹⁰¹ ¹¹⁰² ¹¹⁰³ ¹¹⁰⁴ ¹¹⁰⁵ ¹¹⁰⁶ ¹¹⁰⁷ ¹¹⁰⁸ ¹¹⁰⁹ ¹¹¹⁰ ¹¹¹¹ ¹¹¹² ¹¹¹³ ¹¹¹⁴ ¹¹¹⁵ ¹¹¹⁶ ¹¹¹⁷ ¹¹¹⁸ ¹¹¹⁹ ¹¹²⁰ ¹¹²¹ ¹¹²² ¹¹²³ ¹¹²⁴ ¹¹²⁵ ¹¹²⁶ ¹¹²⁷ ¹¹²⁸ ¹¹²⁹ ¹

(9) see index, under *Registers of M. Congress, for Period commencing from 10 October (10) see agreement with Gage, pa. 746. (11) see list of Grievances, pa. 972. (12) see pa. 1045, 1056.*

(13) 5000, who went off with 4 Troops, see pa. 905.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

51 R. The arrival of M. St. Paul from the court of Versailles was unexpected at this critical juncture. You may assure the public, that he is charged with dispatches from Lord Stormont, the delivery of which will much facilitate administration.

Mr. St. Paul is a man of vigilance. He possesses that kind of penetration, which renders it a very difficult matter to deceive him. During the absence of Lord Stormont, he watched the motions of the court of France with much success, that he traced the duplicity of that court through all its different wifings. He perceived that France intended secretly to afford America that assistance which she openly disavowed. He detected the agents of the cabinet in the very act of affording succour to the colonies, and of giving every assurance of protection to the American leaders. Intelligence of this was communicated to Lord Stormont whilst his Lordship was in England. He was dispatched in haste to Versailles, with instructions to remonstrate in spirited terms, on the insult offered to the court of London. Lord Stormont obeyed his instructions. He called for a categorical answer. The reply was couched in the most ambiguous terms. The affair was dropped. The court of Versailles was more narrowly watched than ever. Enough was discovered to convince Lord Stormont of the intentions of France. M. St. Paul is now sent over to assure one and all of the infidelity of the cabinet of Versailles, which is simply this: That if the declaration of the Congress, setting forth the independence of America, shall be generally relished by the people through all the different colonies, then France, in conjunction with Spain, will hazard a rupture with Great Britain, by openly allying the Colonists on terms highly advantageous to the commerce of France and Spain. (1)

I do not pretend to specify every particular. But this, will venture to affirm, is the substance of that intelligence which M. St. Paul is sent over to communicate to administration. The public will hence perceive, that it is entire madness to place any reliance on the assurances of France and Spain. They will not instantly plunge into war. But no person can expect they would forego national advantage out of compliment to the English ministry. The idea is chimerical. Mr. St. Paul hath by this time told administration as much. The public have only to expect what hath been repeated by fortold: That the rupture with our allies will end in the loss of America, and a war with France and Spain. If these are eligible events, the people are very right in supporting those plans which will promote them. If the loss of America (which implies the total ruin of our commerce) is not a thing to be desired, then are the people blind to their own interests, in not using to protect ourselves, who have long ceased to pay regard to the commercial welfare of their country.

MATTER of FACT.

BARTFORD, November 13.

Extract of a letter from Fort Lee, November 2. "22 gentlemen who escaped from this place inform us, that a numerous party fail of transports lying at Ted Hook, to take in three thousand troops who are going for Rhode-Island." see pa. 1060, 1061.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at North-Castle (near White-Plains) November 7, 1776.

"Wednesday last the enemy were discovered to be on the move, and have now gone off the main, entirely; 3000 pursued them nine miles yesterday, and took up baggage wagons, and some prisoners. Yesterday also, came in sixteen deserters, who left the enemy at Kingbridge the same morning."

The GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State are convened to meet in this place to-morrow.

Last Monday several ships from the enemy's fleet at New-York, attempted to go up the North-River, but Fort Washington and Fort Lee being in their way, they were obliged to give over the attempt, and fall down the river, except one which stuck upon the Chevaux de Sez, where (we hear) the fleet remains.

Nothing material since our last from the northward.—The army there are in good health and spirits, but much disappointed that General Carleton did not tarry long enough to give them an opportunity properly to welcome his arrival. *see last column (3)*

PROVINCIAL, November 16.

The following Resolutions of Congress were received yesterday from Philadelphia.

IN CONGRESS, October 29, 1776.

RESOLVED,

THAT no private Ship or Vessel of War, Merchant Ships and other Vessels, belonging to the Subjects of these States, be permitted to wear Pendants, or Command with Continental Ships or Vessels of War, without Leave from the Commanding Officer thereof. That if any Merchant-Ship or Vessel shall wear Pendants in Company with Continental Ships or Vessels of War, without Leave first obtained from the Commander thereof, such Commander be authorized to take away the Pendants from the Offenders.

That if private Ships or Vessels of War refuse to pay the Relief due to the Continental Ships or Vessels of War, the Captain or Commander so refusing shall lose his Commission.

OCTOBER 30.

RESOLVED,

That the Rank of Officers of Marines be the same as Officers of similar Commissions in the Land Service.

That the Commanders, Officers, Seamen and Marines, of the Continental Navy, be entitled to one Half of Merchantman, Transports and Store Ships, by them taken, from and after the first Day of November, 1776, to be divided amongst them in the Shares and Proportions fixed by former Resolutions of Congress.

That the Commanders, Officers, Seamen and Marines, in the Continental Navy, be entitled to the whole Value of all Ships and Vessels of War belonging to the Crown of Great-Britain, by them made Prize of, and all Prizes authorized by his Britannic Majesty to War against these States, to be divided as aforesaid.

By Order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

(3) see index, under Canada. (4) see index, under Naval Affairs. (5) see pa. 930, 935. (6) see pa. 953. (1053, 1054)

9 see index, under men of war. (7) see index, under Army, British, & Army of the United Colonies. (8) Gales. (a) see pa. 1036, 1041, 1049.

9 see index, under Army, British, & men of war. (9) see Account of the enemy's flight, pa. 905.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven to a gentleman in this town, dated November 2.

"I have just received a line from a friend at New-Haven, who writes, that there are three men there that formerly belonged to the Yankee Hero Privateer, which was taken by the Millford Frigates last summer, and had made their escape from on board a Man of War at or near New-York: They say that a number of the crew, Men of War, to winter at Rhode-Island." see pa. 1060, 1061.

The following is the Substance of intelligence sent from the Western army to Philadelphia, by a person of distinction, and from thence transmitted to a Gentleman in this town.

"Two officers of the 40th Regiment, who came from the enemy's York lines, declare, that in the engagement last Friday week, our detachment killed and wounded 200 of the enemy; the detachment consisted of 1300; that we had at least 3000 men in that quarter, and that the enemy had at and near the spot 3000; that on Monday last some of our troops fell in with Major Roge, with his Long-Island militia rangers, and gave them a terrible drubbing, killed some, took 150 prisoners, upwards of 60 small arms, a number of blankets, and nearly routed his whole corps; that two of our regiments ambushed a body of Indians, and sent them a scamper; that he saw our Battalion discharge three volleys at them, which did not doubt did good execution; that after this skirmish, two armies annoyed each other by cannonading; that a detachment, that one of our cannon-balls killed a country at the entrance of General Howe's tent, entered the tent, and shattered the bone of the General's leg, so that his life was despaired of, and that the doctor said that he heard his Captain say this; that Col. Livingston with two Battalions, had gone from Fairfield over to the East part of Long-Island, and that Gen. Howe had ordered over two battalions to oppose them; that he heard that Livingston had taken some of the enemy's cattle, and transported them to Connecticut; that the enemy had gained nothing of us but by the assistance of their shipping; that if they moved from New-Rochelle, where they were when he wrote, a battle would ensue; that the events of war were uncertain, but that our men were in good spirits, and he did not doubt of success."

We learn that the British army under General Howe, which was encamped at the White Plains, has retreated eight miles towards New-York.

A gentleman from the westward informs, that there was a heavy cannonading near New-York on Monday last.

BOSTON, November 21.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of Boston, on Monday the 18th November instant, it was voted that the following Hand-Bill be printed and delivered to the Inhabitants, for their Government in giving in to the Committee an Account of the Damages they have received from a Savage Enemy, viz.

THE Hon. Continental Congress, and the General Assembly of this State, having resolv'd that a just and well-authenticated Account of the Hostilities committed by the ministerial Troops and Navy in America, since March 1775, be collected, with proper Evidence of the Truth of the Facts related, the Number and Value of the Buildings destroyed by them; also the Number and Value of the Vessels inward and outward bound, which have been sink'd by them, as near as can be ascertain'd; also the Stock taken by them from the different Parts of the Continent.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Boston, are hereby Notified, That Committees are appointed for each Ward, to ascertain the Value of the Buildings wholly destroyed, and the Expence of repairing such as were partly destroyed, & also to receive from such Persons as have been sufferers, a particular Account in writing, and on Oath, of the Losses, and Damages they have suffer'd, either in Merchandise, Furniture, Plate, Money or other personal Estate. And those who have been sufferers by the Army or Navy, are desir'd to get their Accounts ready for the Committee on or before the 10th of December next, when the Committee will attend this Business, and call upon the Inhabitants for said Accounts.—And the Inhabitants are further informed, That a Schedule is delivered to the said Committee, containing the Method in which they are to proceed in ascertaining the same.

The Heads of each Column being as follows.

Column 1. Names of the sufferers, and of the public Buildings destroyed, or otherwise damaged.

Col. 2. Number and Value of Dwelling-Houses, and other Buildings wholly destroyed.

Col. 3. Expence of repairing Dwelling-Houses, Wharves, and other Buildings partly destroyed.

Col. 4. Expence of repairing the Meeting-House, and other public Buildings made use of as Barracks, &c.

Col. 5. Damages sustained in Lands on the Neck, Common, and where their Works were erected; and the Fences in every Part of the Town.

Col. 6. Value of Household Furniture destroyed, damaged, or carried away, by the Officers and others, as appears by attested Accounts lodged with the Committee.

Col. 7. Number and Value of Vessels and Cargoes, seized and taken.

Col. 8. Value of Stock, Hay, Grain, Houses and other Buildings on the Islands in the Harbour, taken, destroyed or damaged.

Col. 9. Value of Merchandise and other Effects taken from the Inhabitants, as per Account of Particulars.

Col. 10. Value of Sail thrown into the Sea, Liquors stow, and other Articles destroyed.

Col. 11. Yearly Rent of Dwelling-Houses and other Buildings occupied by the Officers, or improved as Barracks; some of which were constructed for, and others taken by Force, and no Rent paid for either.

Col. 12. Yearly Rent of Houses occupied by the Inhabitants that remov'd out of Town, many of which still remain empty, as the Occupiers are not return'd.

Col. 13. Number and Value of Arms taken from the Inhabitants, lodged in the State-House, and destroyed by Gen. Howe's Orders.

(8)

Col. 14. Value of Cannon and Stores taken out of the Buildings, or destroyed, and the Town's Stock of Powder. (9)

Col. 15. Charges of transporting Furniture and Families into the Country, and back to Boston.

Col. 16. Sum Total of the Losses and Damages.

Saturday last the General Assembly of this State appointed Thursday the 12th Day of December next, to be observed as a Day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAYER.

Last Lord's-Day arrived at Marblehead, a prize Brig of about 120 tons burthen, laden with Salt, said to be from Lisbon; taken by the Sloop Polly of Marblehead, lately commanded by Captain Leech, who had the misfortune to be washed overboard four days after he left Port, and was drowned.

The privateer CIVIL USAGE, has sent into Newbury-Port, a Ship and Brig, both loaded with Fish.

We also hear, Capt. SAMPSON has carried a Prize into Plymouth.

Capt. McFarlan left Broadway last Saturday week with a flood load of wood for this place, and was the next day taken by the enemy, who took all his hands out but himself, and put five men on board, and ordered her for Halifax. The Captain unknown to the men left all the water out, and when it was discovered that the water was gone, and a storm coming on, and the men not being acquainted with the coast, left the care of the flood to the Captain, who likewise was owner, and he took so good care of her as to bring her into Long-Island in this Harbour last Tuesday, where he delivered the prisoners, who are since bro't to town, and committed to Goal.

Extract of a letter from Mount Hope, Oct. 24, 1776.

"All the prisoners which were taken were sent in by a Flag of Truce and are not to serve during the War. There was a Party of our Indians with their Lieut. who was likewise an Indian, put in Irons immediately after they were taken, and after our Men were sent in by the Enemy were deliver'd up to the Savages to be butchered, but contrary to Burgoyne's expectation the Savages released them immediately and sent them home, after treating them very kindly; perhaps such an instance as this never was known before, and you may depend on it as fact, as I was in company with the Capt. of the Indians yesterday, who inform'd me of it; and finally the Enemy's Indians have agreed to return home if ours do, which a number did yesterday, the rest will follow this day. (3)

"We are in daily expectation of an Attack from the Enemy who are within 16 miles of us (Crown Point) but we are well prepared to receive them, and I hope in God's name no man's Courage will fail in that Day, as the Cause of Liberty and America depend entirely on the Northern Army. Our men Recruit daily, we are not in the least want of Provisions or Ammunition."

Extract of a Letter by the Ticonderoga Pgs, (arrived last Evening) dated November 11, 1776.

"The Enemy have taken us. An Attack we were prepared for; but they must have been Madmen to have risk'd it, their All ou the Event of a Day." (3)

The Ticonderoga Pgs informs, That there have been several scouting Parties out near to St. John's, but could make no Discovery of the Enemy; and that the Birkshire Militia were discharged. (3) (12)

The Post-Rider from Hartford informs, That it was reported there that the Enemy had made a feind and vigorous Attack upon Fort Washington, and were repuls'd with the loss of 1400 Stand of Arms.

Marblehead, Nov. 11, 1776. After a long and painful visitation, departed this life, on the 9th inst. Mrs. Hannah Hooper, the amiable and agreeable Consort of the Hon. Robert Hooper, Esq; of this Town, whose Death is much lamented by all who had the pleasure of her Acquaintance.

Died of a Fever, near King's Bridge, the Hon. Mark Hopkins, Esq; of Great-Barrington; Brigade Major in General Fellow's Brigade, and Brother of the Hon. Daniel Hopkins, Esq; one of the Hon. Council of this State; a Gentleman much belov'd, and his Death is universally lamented!

"This Life's a Dream; an empty Show!"

On the 16th inst. died, at Salem of a Consumption, in the 30th year of her Age, and Monday last was very decently interr'd the amiable Consort of Capt. Josiah Orne; whose death is much lamented, by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance!

Died at Halifax, Byfield Lyde, Esq; Son in Law of the late Governor Belcher. (3)

Died also at Halifax, the noted Brigadier-General Brattle. *see index, under Brattle* (3)

To be SOLD as

William Sherburne's Store,

next the Bunch Grape Tavern, Kilby-Street.

CHOICE SUGARS, MADEIRA

WINE, COTTON, RAISINS, and a general Aftornent CROCERY WARE.—Where also may be had, LAMBSKINS, CAMBRICKS, SHALLOONS, with a Number of other Articles of ENGLISH GOODS.

For SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAM NORTHY,

At his Shop in School-Street, Salem, if applied for soon.

A Few boxes of best fresh Lisbon

LEMONS, and a few cans of Currants.

(1) see index, under Canada. (4) see index, under Naval Affairs. (5) see pa. 930, 935. (6) see pa. 953. (1053, 1054)

9 see index, under men of war. (7) see index, under Army, British, & Army of the United Colonies. (8) Gales. (a) see pa. 1036, 1041, 1049.

9 see index, under Army, British, & men of war. (9) see Account of the enemy's flight, pa. 905.

THE

CONTINENTAL JOURNAL,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, [REDACTED]

[NUMB. LXXXVII.]

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN COURT-STREET.

THE ENTIRE PROSPERITY OF EVERY STATE, DEPENDS UPON THE DISCIPLINE OF ITS ARMIES.

The KING of PRUSSIA.

ARTICLES of Confederation
between the States of *Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Hampshire, New-England, Rhode-Island, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.*

ARTICLE I. *The sole of this confederacy shall be, "The United States of America."*

ART. II. Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.

ART. III. The said states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

ART. IV. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restriction shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duty or restriction shall be laid by any state, on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of, or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States, he shall, upon demand of the governor or executive power, of the state from which he fled, be delivered up and removed to the state, having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states, to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

ART. V. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state, to recall its delegates, or any of them, at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor by more than seven members; and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he or another for his benefit, receives any salary, fee or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the United States in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court, or placed out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony, or breach of the peace.

ART. VI. No state, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance or treaty with any king, prince or state; nor shall any person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States, or any of them, accept of any present, emolument, office or till of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state; nor shall the United States in Congress assembled, or any one of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more states shall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them,

without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, specifying accurately the purposes for which the same is to be entered into, and how long it shall continue.

No state shall lay any imposts or duties, which may interfere with any stipulations in treaties, entered into by the United States in Congress assembled, with any king, prince or state, in pursuance of any treaties already proposed by Congress, to the courts of France and Spain. (2)

No vessel of war shall be kept up in time of peace by any state, except such number only, as shall be deemed necessary by the United States in Congress assembled, for the defence of such state, or its trade; nor shall any body of forces be kept up by any state, in time of peace, except such number only, as in the judgment of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be deemed requisite to garrison the forts necessary for the defence of such state; but every state shall always keep up a well regulated and disciplined militia, sufficiently armed and accoutred, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, ammunition and camp equipage.

No state shall engage in any war without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, unless such state be actually invaded by enemies, or shall have received certain advice of a resolution being formed by some nation of Indians to invade such state, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United States in Congress assembled can be consulted; nor shall any state grant commissions to any ships or vessels of war, nor letters of marque or reprisal, except it be after a declaration of war by the United States in Congress assembled, and then only against the kingdom or state and the subjects thereof, against which war has been declared, and under such regulations as shall be established by the United States in Congress assembled, unless such state be infested by pirates, in which case vessels of war may be fitted out for that occasion, and kept so long as the danger shall continue, or until the United States in Congress assembled, shall determine otherwise.

ART. VII. When land forces are raised by any state for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, shall be appointed by the legislature of each state respectively, by whom such forces shall be raised, or in such manner as such state shall direct, and all vacancies shall be filled up by the state which first made the appointment.

ART. VIII. All charges of war, and all other expenses that shall be incurred for the common defence or general welfare, and allowed by the United States in Congress assembled, shall be defrayed out of a common treasury, which shall be supplied by the several states, in proportion to the value of all land within each state, granted to or surveyed for any person, as such land and the buildings and improvements thereon shall be estimated according to such mode as the United States in Congress assembled, shall from time to time direct and appoint. The taxes for paying that proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and direction of the legislatures of the several states within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled.

ART. IX. The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war, except in the cases mentioned in the sixth article—of sending and receiving ambassadors—entering into treaties and alliances, provided that no treaty of commerce shall be made whereby the legislative power of the respective states shall be restrained from imposing such imposts and duties on foreigners as their own people are subjected to, or from prohibiting the exportation or importation of any species of goods or commodities whatever—of establishing rules for deciding in all cases, what captures on land or water shall be legal, and in what manner prizes taken by land or naval forces in the service of the United States shall be divided or appropriated—of granting letters of marque and reprisal in time of peace—appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of captures, provided that no member of Congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States in Congress assembled, shall also be the last resort on appealing all disputes and differences now subsisting or that hereafter may arise be-

tween two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction or any other cause whatever; which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislative or executive authority, or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition to Congress, stating the matter in question, and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of Congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agents, who shall then be directed to appoint by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for hearing and determining the matter in question; but if they cannot agree, Congress shall name three persons out of each of the United States, and from the lists of such persons each party shall alternately strike out one, the petitioners beginning, until the number shall be reduced to thirteen; and from that number not less than seven, nor more than nine names, as Congress shall direct, shall in the presence of Congress be drawn out by lot; and the persons whose names shall be so drawn or any five of them, shall be commissioners or judges, to hear and finally determine the controversy, so always as it may be for part of the judges who shall hear the cause shall agree in the determination: and if either party shall neglect to attend at the day appointed, without just cause, which Congress shall judge sufficient, or being present shall refuse to strike, the Congress shall proceed to nominate three persons out of each state, and the secretary of Congress shall strike in behalf of such party absent or refusing; and the judgment and sentence of the court to be appointed, in the manner before prescribed, shall be final and conclusive; and if any party shall refuse to submit to the authority of such court, or to appear or defend their claim or cause, the court shall nevertheless proceed to pronounce sentence, or judgment, which shall in like manner be final and decisive, the judgment or sentence and other proceedings being in either case transmitted to Congress, and lodged among the acts of Congress: For the security of the parties concerned, provided that every commissioner, before he sit in judgment, shall take an oath to be administered by one of the judges of the supreme or superior court of the state, where the cause shall be tried, "well and truly to hear and determine the matter in question, according to the best of his judgment, without favor, affection, or hope of reward;" provided also that no state shall be deprived of territory for the benefit of the United States.

All controversies concerning the private right of soil claimed under different grants of two or more states, whose jurisdictions as they may respect such lands, and the states which passed such grants are adjusted, the said grants or either of them being at the same time claimed to have originated antecedent to such settlement of jurisdiction, shall on the petition of either party to the Congress of the United States, be finally determined as near as may be in the same manner as is before prescribed for deciding disputes respecting territorial jurisdiction between different states.

The United States in Congress assembled, shall also have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority, or by that of the respective states—fixing the standard of weights and measures throughout the United States—regulating the trade and managing all affairs with the Indians, not members of any of the states; provided that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated—establishing and regulating post offices from one state to another, throughout all the United States, and exacting such postage on the papers passing through the same as may be requisite to defray the expense of the said office—appointing all officers of the land forces, in the service of the United States, excepting regimental officers—appointing all the officers of the naval forces, and commissioning all officers whatever in the service of the United States—making rules for the government and regulation of the said land and naval forces, and directing their operations.

The United States in Congress assembled, shall have authority to appoint a committee, to sit in the recess of Congress, to be denominated "A Committee of the States," and to consist of one delegate from each state, and to appoint such other committees and civil officers as may be necessary for managing the general affairs of the United States under their direction—so

& See page 1044, the remainder of this confederacy.